MODERN TIMES

New Haven 20¢

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Strikers Gird For Long Days Vs. Knights

by Barbara Greenwood

The 335 women and men of Local 329 of the Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) are settling in for a long strike. They are united, well-prepared, and spirit is high in spite of management's hard line.

Working at the Supreme Headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, which likes to present itself as a charitable Catholic order, but is in fact the 24th largest insurance company in the world, has been an educational experience in harassment and injustice for the striking employees. They have seen large sums of money spent very loosely by the Order, while they are being offered a pay raise that, as one employee put it, "won't even pay the babysitter."

Petty Harassment

Just as recently as Columbus Day, for example, the Supreme Knight, at a cost of $28,000 sent recorded blessings to all K of C Councils. This same gentleman personally removes flowers and pictures from employees' desks and clocks the amount of time they spent in the rest room. Workers hope that in addition to their reasonable contact demands, this strike will win them some respect, although, as Local President Claire Pluff said, "There is no contract language you can put in to cover petty harassment."

This strike is the third in the Local's history, and it appears that it will be the strongest. In 1955, workers struck for four days in order to get recognition of their union. In 1959, they struck for thirteen weeks to gain a contract. Now, according to International Representative, Bud Manning, the Local is in an even better situation than fourteen years ago to make a strike effective.

Patti Miller

Some of the striking picketers from Local 329 of the Office of Professional Employees Union. As colder weather approaches, a trailer has been placed behind the K of C building to permit thawing out of numbed fingers and toes of the weary but strongly-united office group who are striking for dignity and justice.

In 1959, the average age of the employees was 50. Now it is 44, with over half the membership well below that age. They are "gung ho," Manning said, and this was confirmed by all those down on the picket line. As one young Service Department employee, Cathy Boyle, said, "If the first contract offer had been accepted, I would have quit. I'm not going along with this strike because I'm afraid of being called a scab, but because it's right."

Everyone's Participating

It's not only because they are on the average younger than the last time around that the employees of K of C are united in this strike. The old timers played an important role in preparing for the strike by setting up numerous committees that contribute greatly to the welfare and morale of the strikers.

There are Picket Captains who make sure the lines are covered every working day from 7 am to 5 pm, including Saturdays. There is a Carpool Committee which has a car leaving the Labor Temple regularly to shuttle people downtown so that they can save on carefare and parking, a Kitchen Crew that serves hot meals to picketers and office crews. The Office Crew arranges picket duty, prepares and sends out newsletters to the membership and also phones for contributions of food and money. There are also a Publicity Committee and a Welfare Committee, which advises members on the food stamps and city welfare money available to them.

Every striker is participating in one or more of these important strike-time "jobs" and reaping the benefits of good organization. This time around too, the union is able to draw on a strike fund and give 20 non-taxable dollars to everyone who puts in four hours per week.

Support From Other Corners

Support is coming in other ways too, and some of it from surprising sources. The local temporary help agencies have agreed not to send in people across the picket lines, and one agency even pulled out temporary personnel that had been placed at K of C. The agencies are also helping find temporary placements for strikers, and the big department stores have given some part-time jobs, so that many strikers are really able to make ends meet.

This week Local 329 is addressing an appeal for money through the State Labor Council, the New Haven Central Labor Council, and the OPEIU International. A mass rally is being planned for after the Thanksgiving Holidays. This is a difficult time of year to be on strike. It is very cold out on the picket lines, and Christmas is coming. The strikers appreciate all the help they can get.

Industrial Noise Menace to Millions

by the Connecticut Occupational Safety and Health Group

Noise is a dangerous force which creates serious health hazards for workers. As with any danger, those exposed to noise have a basic human right to see it stopped.

The effects of noise on hearing are well-established. *Temporary hearing loss* occurs after fifteen minutes or so of steady exposure to loud noise, but if the noise is not too loud or too prolonged, the over-stimulated nerves in the inner ear may recover after a few hours of rest. After six months or so of such exposure, *permanent loss* may begin to set in, although it may not be noticeable for a long time. By the time hearing loss is noticed--generally, when high sounds like whistles cannot be heard--it is often too late do do anything about it. Hearing aids cannot restore hearing cells which have deteriorated.

The Department of Labor estimates between 6 and 16 million American workers are exposed to noise levels severe enough to cause this kind of permanent and uncorrectable hearing loss. According to Dr. Aram Glorig, director of the Callaier Hearing and Speech Center, Dallas, Texas, "There are enough people eligible to apply for compensation due to hearing loss to break U.S. industry."

Recently, research has begun to focus on the body's other reactions to noise. Noise can create a "fear" reaction in the body. Blood vessels tighten, creating a danger of heart failure. Adrenalin is released into the body, leading to fatigue or migraine headaches. Dizziness

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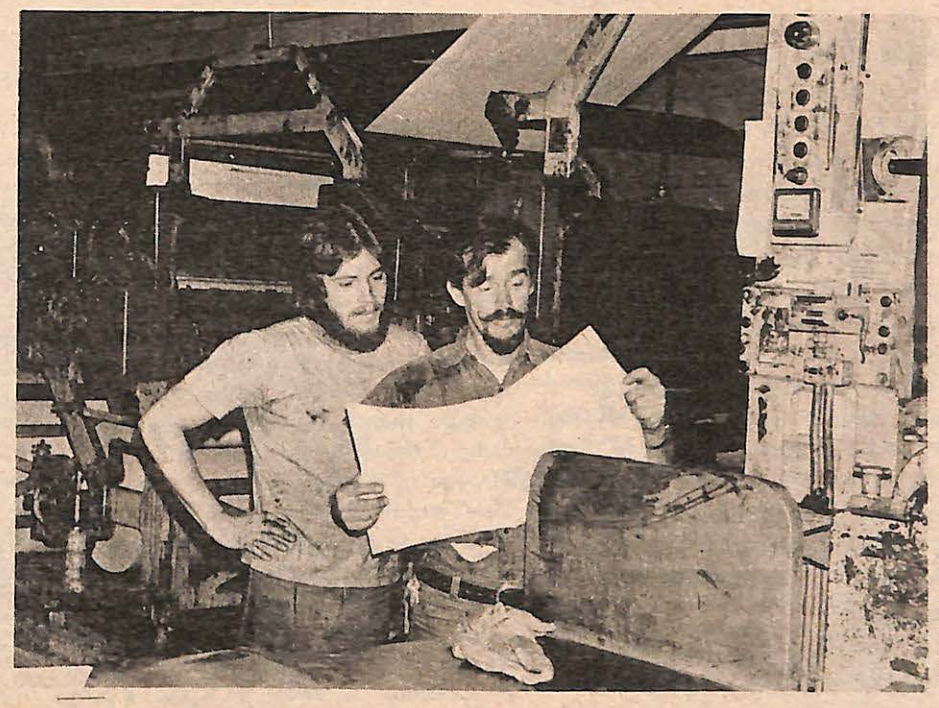

Patti Miller

Printer putting up with the noise of his work.

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Cure For Inflation: "Take From the Rich"

by P. J. O'Connell

The problem of inflation held the center of the stage at a "town meeting" at Conte Community School Auditorium on the evening of November 15. The meeting on "How to Combat High Prices" was sponsored by Citizens Against Inflation, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, and AIM (the American Independent Movement). The meeting, attended by about 100 persons, was chaired by Vincent Sirabella, President of the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council. Presentations by members of a panel were followed by vigorous questions and discussion from the audience.

Warren Caverly, from Council 16 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, the first member of the panel to speak, emphasized that the current situation in which wage increases are kept small by law while profits, rents,taxes, and interest rates soar disproves the charge that wages are the cause of inflation. He saw joining of labor unions as a way to gain relief from "the mess in Washington."

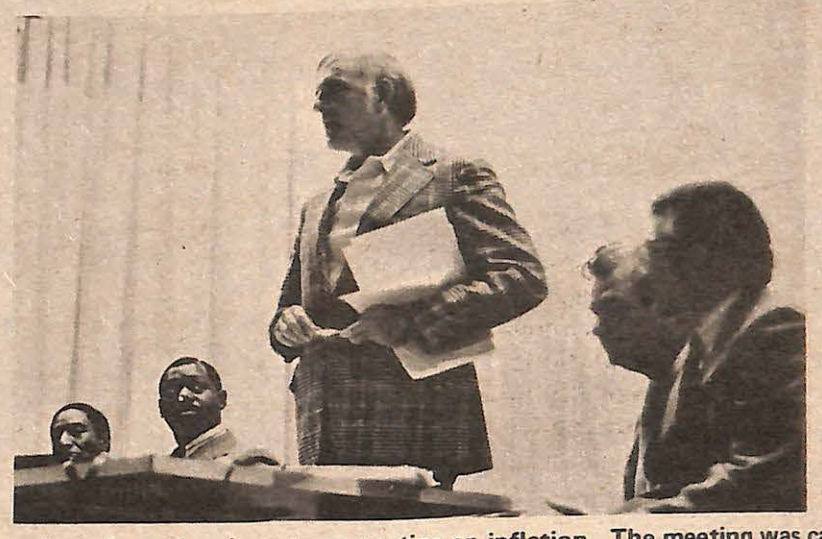
Milada Marsalka, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, pointed out three main sources of inflation: increases in military spending, growth in the power of big business (particularly multi-national corporations), and subsidies to the rich. She emphasized that profits of U.S. multi-national corporations increased 280 percent between 1950 and 1970 and that these corporations "are accountable to no one and use the Third World as a playground." Her examples of government subsidies to the rich included $1.5 billion a year in oil depletion allowances to the oil barons and $810,000 a year to the ranches of John Wayne for not producing, while 45 million Americans live below the official poverty level.

Rev. George Allen, Director of Christian Union, discussed the difficulties involved in meeting the immediate needs of people unable to afford necessary goods and services and finding the welfare system inadequate. He described Christian Union as having to struggle just to "help keep people alive until something happens." Describing anger and frustration among those on welfare, he said, "a can of beans is not a good meal when somebody else is eating steak."

Robert Bowles, Executive Director of the Urban League of New Haven, stated that "blacks have had to deal with economic problems for some time, and have been at the point of Depression for the last 25 years." He called for black-white unity around a program of increasing the "share of the economic pie" for blacks. Such an increase, he felt, would make the "whole pie" grow for everyone.

Eugene Sosnoff, of the Citizens Against Inflation, highly praised the potential of the consumer movement and called for a boycott of New Haven stores of one food chain (yet to be chosen by his group) in an attempt to spark a national rollback of food prices. "The capitulation of one store in this town can catch fire nationwide."

George Tolmie, President of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees, vehemently denounced the "wave of propaganda and hysteria" originated by the Nixon administration in favor of higher



Nick Heyer

Vincent Sirabella moderating a town meeting on inflation. The meeting was called to devise a plan to combat the effects of inflation here in the city.

food prices and benefits to the energy industries. He called for opposition to oil allocation, which will drive out small businessmen, and for opposition to the suspension of protective measures for the environment. "We must tell them to resist this fraud just as they resisted the fradulent propaganda of the Vietnam war."

Audience Speaks Out

Discussion with the audience was wide-ranging but centered around three general topics: the effects of the wheat sale to the Soviet Union, the role of unions, and food co-ops. A number of speakers disputed Caverly's contention that the wheat sale had fueled inflation. Responding to criticisms of racism and bureaucracy in the labor movement, Sirabella and Caverly pointed out that 25 percent of union members are black and that unions have had more progressive impact than any other force in American society. Members of the non-profit Kimberly Street Food Co-op called for raising money to found more such co-ops. Peter O'Connell of AIM called for the extension of the co-op idea to the public sector. The city government of New Haven could use funds obtained from Yale in lieu of taxes or from a progressive income tax on high-income residents to purchase food in bulk and distribute it at cost to low and moderate income residents.

Several persons also called on the state commissioner of welfare to update standards of needs for welfare recipients annually so as to take account of rising prices. Elizabeth Henderson of AIM invited support for AIM's tax reform movement, centered around a tax on all property, including stocks and bonds and Yale University.

The general mood of the gathering was expressed by a member of the audience who said, "the government knows what should be done. The problem is not complex: just take from the rich and give to the poor."

MT Talks With Albert Shanker

by Modern Times Staff

Albert Shanker, president of the New York City local of the American Federation of Teachers (United Federation of Teachers) appeared at the Yale Political Union on November 15.

Preceding his address, Shanker held a press conference. **Modern Times** attended the conference and reports Mr. Shanker's answers to questions because of his growing importance in the labor movement.

Shanker came to national attention during a New York City teachers' strike over issues around community control in 1968. He helped build the United Federation of Teachers into the most powerful teacher union local leading the nation in gains in teacher rights and teacher militancy.

Power in AFT-NEA Merger

Shanker also engineered a merger in New York State of the AFT and the New York chapter of the National Education Association (NEA). This state-wide teachers' union has over 100,000 members, is affiliated with the AFT, the NEA, and the AFL-CIO.

With this huge New York State local behind him, Shanker has controlling influence in the over 300,000 member AFT. He is one of the leading proponents of a national merger of the AFT with the one-million or more member NEA.

Shanker is also reported to be on very friendly terms with George Meany and has been mentioned as a possible successor to the aged AFL-CIO president. In regard to Shanker's growth in the hierarchy and influence within the labor movement, his views on crucial issues are important.

Press Conference

At the press conference, Shanker's major appeal was for the recognition of collective bargaining in a free society. According to Shanker, collective bargaining is a basic human right, the right to withhold services, and public employees as well as private employees should have this right. He felt quite confident that this right would soon be made legal for public employees.

See SHANKER, *page 8*

Nick Heyer

Albert Shanker holding forth at a press conference at Yale last week.

Migrant Union Sues Farm Owners

by Steve Miller

A decision is expected shortly in the suit by META labor organizers and Puerto Rican migrant farm workers are looking forward to a quick decision in a suit which they hope will establish their right to visit the Windsor, Connecticut migrant labor camp freely and without restrictions. The camp is operated by the defendant Shade Tobacco Agricultural Association, Inc. The plaintiffs, represented by Attorney David M. Sheehan before Judge Robert C. Zampano of the U.S. District Court, presented their final arguments in this case in New Haven last September 27.

The Problem

Rev. Wilfredo Velez, a plaintiff in the case testified on the opening day of the trial, that META workers were previously allowed access to the camp under the following conditions: META was to display no posters in the camp; there could be no meetings of over 25 workers; META workers would not be allowed in the kitchen or barracks (previously there had been complaints by workers of rotten food); and there was to be no talk of organizing workers or unions in English classes conducted by (plaintiff) Sister Betsy Flynn, also of META.

On July 19 plaintiffs Velez and Juan Irizarry, President of ATA, a workers' association, were arrested for criminal trespass when they refused to leave the camp at the request of Edward Talbot, Manager of the Association. At the time, Velez and Irizarry were awaiting busloads of newly arriving workers, while talking with about 12 workers who had not gone to the fields.

Since July 19, the plaintiffs have been denied access to the camp on a number of occasions. However, on August 8 Judge Zampano issued an injunction ordering that the plaintiffs be allowed to visit the camp freely between 9 A.M and 10 P.M.

The Case

The plaintiffs are arguing that they should have complete access to the camp and to visitors. According to Mr. Irizarry, the camp is the farmworkers' home, so the workers themselves should set any rules relating to the visitors they wish to receive. Mr. Irizarry argues that the Growers Association has no right to impose prior restrictions on any visitor.

Mr. Irizarry stresses that he regards this court case as seeking a decision "for all the workers as a class," as well as for the class "of all persons who provide supportive (including but not limited to organizational, educational, religious and legal) services for migrant and seasonal farm workers and all farm workers residing at Camp Windsor." In this light, Judge Zampano's decision will have important ramifications throughout the Connecticut Valley migrant camps during next years's migrant season.

Money Talks
Schools Hide Labor's Story

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

"What burns the hell out of us labor people most of all is that the schools go on their merry way teaching so-called history and so-called social studies hardly even recognizing the existence of the labor movement or labor management relations."

Those were the words of Phillip Murray, former President of the CIO, speaking in 1948 about how young Americans were so badly miseducated about the American labor movement and its role in shaping American society.

Now, in 1973, from New Haven to California, many working people are asking again: "Are junior and senior high school students learning about how their parents fought for better jobs and better standards of living and about how they can fight when they leave school and take jobs?"

Some recent studies of what American high school students are learning about the history of the American labor movement and its activities today provide us with very disturbing answers. To put it in a nutshell, few facts are learned and much misinformationis taught. Worst of all, most high school students never study the history and current problems of working people at all. Here are some results of the recent studies.

In 1960, Purdue University took a poll of high-school students to measure what they knew about labor. Some 61 percent thought that a court injunction was a weapon that unions use against business (the opposite is the truth). Some 54 per cent said they thought that labor union power in the United States is too great. Over 50 per cent believed that most people in America *are not capable of deciding for themselves* what is right and what is wrong.

In 1966, Will Scoggins of the University of California interviewed high school social studies teachers and students in Los Angeles to discover their views on labor. Over half the teachers thought labor unions had too much power in America. Over half the teachers had never heard of the Employment Act of 1946, which made it the legal obligation of the US Government to guarantee maximum employment of Americans – just the target of the labor movement for 100 years before Congress passed that act.

Imbalanced Textbooks

Scoggins studied the textbooks used in high school history, civics and social studies courses. The average length of the textbook was 647 pages, of which an average of 21 pages was devoted to what Scoggins called the "basic 35 topics connected with the labor movement." Some 90 per cent of text books checked gave inadequate or no attention to unfair practices by unions and by management under the law. Yet this information is obviously vital to any student about to look for his or her first job.

If labor gets little attention in the schools, the same is definitely not true about business. In 1963 a study found that American businesses contributed $160 million for educational materials, programs, etc. aimed at praising the accomplishments of business. "A recent poll of 16,000 high school principals concerning outside pressure on the school found that the pressure least mentioned was from local labor organizations. Only 5 per cent mentioned it at all," according to Professor Robert L. Kanter of the Labor Education Center at the University of Connecticut.

The concerned parents, students and working people of New Haven can't help but wonder what the situation is here in New Haven. What kind of education in the history and problems of American working people are New Haven students getting? Fortunately, the public school teachers in New Haven are unionized. The New Haven Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, is probably the organization best suited to study, *improve and develop courses and materials* for the students of New Haven that will change the sad situation described by the studies of recent years. Moves in this direction deserve the support of the rest of the greater New Haven labor movement and of working people generally.

W.H. Teacher Aides Picket City Hall

Nick Heyer

West Haven paraprofessionals (shown above) picketed Mayor William Heffernan twice last week for his refusal to get his appointed Board of Education to make a reasonable contract offer. The papaprofessionals have been working for three months without a contract. The Board is offering them the same eight cent an hour raise it proposed in June.

Labor Says "Impeach"

by Robert H. Roggeveen
Director of Research and Information Conn. State Labor Council

At its national convention in late October, the National AFL-CIO adopted unanimously a resolution asking President Nixon to resign. The resolution said that Mr. Nixon's resignation was necessary for the restoration of our badly battered democratic institutions.

The resolution also asked the Congress to begin impeachment proceedings against President Nixon if he refused to resign. This Nixon has refused to do.

The AFL-CIO, therefore, has called for his immediate impeachment.

As we said in our convention resolution, "Impeachment is not a prospect we contemplate with pleasure. No decent American can derive any partisan satisfaction whatever from the misfortune of his nation. And surely, the American labor movement is not interested in aiding any reckless attacks on the Presidency."

Extraordinary Offenses

We are convinced that impeachment proceedings must begin because of the extraordinary offenses Richard M. Nixon is alleged to have commited against both the law and the spirit of the law.

The Constitution requires that a President be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. In the case of Richard Nixon what might these crimes be?

—bribery in the milk deal, the Vesco deal, the offer of the FBI Directorship to the judge in the Ellsberg case, and the possible offer of "hush money" in the Watergate trials.

—Misprision of felony in the suppression- for a time- of the facts of the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsbery's psychiatrist from the judge in the Ellsberg case.

—Illegal wiretapping in the bugging of the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee and the 1969 bugging of newsmen.

—Perjury and subordination of perjury in his submission of false reports on the bombing of Cambodia to the Congress.

—Obstruction of criminal investigations in his efforts to get the CIA to stop the FBI investigation of illegal "laundering" of campaign contributions in Mexico, the prohibition of investigation regarding the plumbers, the secret curtailing of the FBI investigation into the Watergate breakin.

—Income tax evasion in the receipt by his friend Bebe Rebozo of a $100,000 contribution from Howard Hughes not used for campaign purposes.

—Conspiracy against the rights of a citizen in the denial of Ellsberg's right to a fair trial by witholding evidence.

Above the Law

Richard Nixon is also charged with impropriety in his intervention in the anti-trust suit against ITT to impose a settlement favorable to ITT, after which the corporation agreed to underwrite $400,000 of the cost of the 1972 Republican National *Convention.*

He and his subordinates sought to use the power of the White House, the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service, the securities and Exchange Commission and other government agencies to punish a list of political enemies.

He has attempted to place himself above the law.

Officials of his campaign extorted large and illegal campaign contributions from major corporations having important dealings with the government.

The President has asked that Watergate be given to the courts. We agree. The Court for Presidents' is the Congress of the United States in its impeachment role.

In fairness to the President, to the people, we must have impeachment. It is the only way that we can find the truth about Watergate.

Rank-and-File Support

The State Labor Council will be active in getting rank-and-file support for impeachment. We will be distributing over 100,000 leaflets at shop gates across the state. Our state newsletter will carry an impeachment appeal to its over 95,000 readers. Speakers from the Labor Council will participate in **impeach Nixon** rallies anywhere in Connecticut.

The Young Unionists Action League, a committee of the State Labor Council, will be selling **Impeach Nixon** bumper stickers. They have sponsored an **Impeach Nixon** rally at the federal building in Bridgeport.

Impeachment proceedings must begin. Justice must be done for the risks of not doing so is more than our democracy can withstand.

Watergate will prove the strength of our political institutions only if those institutions respond to the challenge of corruption. Only impeachment of Nixon will show their vigor. Should Nixon emerge from this crisis not having had to face impeachment—even an impeachment that might find him innocent, as innocent as he claims to be—we face the prospect of the end of our liberties, the end of our democratic institutions, and the beginning of authoritarianism in America.

Labor Notes

Farah Manufacturing Co., feeling the impact of organized labor's boycott on its pants sales, shut down plants in Victoria Texas and Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Farah blamed the striking clothing workers, the AFL-CIO "and its church supporters" in announcing the shutdowns.

But ACWA officials in New York termed Farah's actions "another demonstration of the callous disregard which the company has for its workers." The company laid off 600 workers in closing the two plants.

The Citizens Committee for Justice for Farah Strikers hopes to raise money through the sale of Christmas cards for the strikers and their families.

The courage of their struggle inspired artist Diane de Groat to create two drawings that appear as lithograph reproductions on the cards. One of them is reproduced on this page (below).

They are available from the Farah Strikers Christmas Cards, 250 Hudson St., New York, N'Y' 10013, in packages of 50 and 100, including envelopes. The cost is $8.50 for 50 and $15 for 100, plus $1.50 for handling and mailing.

Editorial

Build A New Party

Events of the last few years in New Haven and in the nation as a whole have made it clearer than ever that working people need their own political party. We need our own candidates and to run affairs in our interests.

Most of the people who live in New Haven rent apartments. Rents are high (and getting higher) and decent apartments are scarce. Yet, over the past two years we have seen a burst in the construction of new buildings downtown: the coliseum, office building on Church and Wall, State Court building on Church and Wall, New Haven Savings Bank Building on Church and Elm, Connecticut Savings Bank Building on Church and Court, and the State Street Garage.

If that labor were diverted into constructing living spaces, thousands of families in New Haven could have brand new apartments. In fact, the "glass" office building on Church and Wall, up now for over a year, remains largely unoccupied.

Those of us with children in New Haven schools or who work there have almost lost all hope of making any improvements. Even some of the poorest families in the city try to scrape up enough money to send their children to private schools.

Those are just two examples of how Democrats run our city. The performance of state and national governments has been even worse. The details of atrocities committed against working people by Meskill and Nixon need not be listed again. There is also no indication that Democrats would do any better.

For a long time, many working people have seen the necessity for forming unions where they work and neighborhood organizations where they live. In workplaces and communities, these organizations have brought about real gains for working people and have fought off the efforts of business and government to remove these gains.

It is time to stop leaving the work of running our government to Democrats and Republicans. We need our own political party in the same spirit as unions and neighborhood organizations with political programs to deal with our needs as residents of a neighborhood, workers and unemployed and consumers. It's time to stop worrying about whether it's worth "fighting city hall," that is if we are City Hall.

Over the past years MODERN TIMES in columns and editorials has made many recommendations for programs which could be the basis for a working people's party in New Haven.

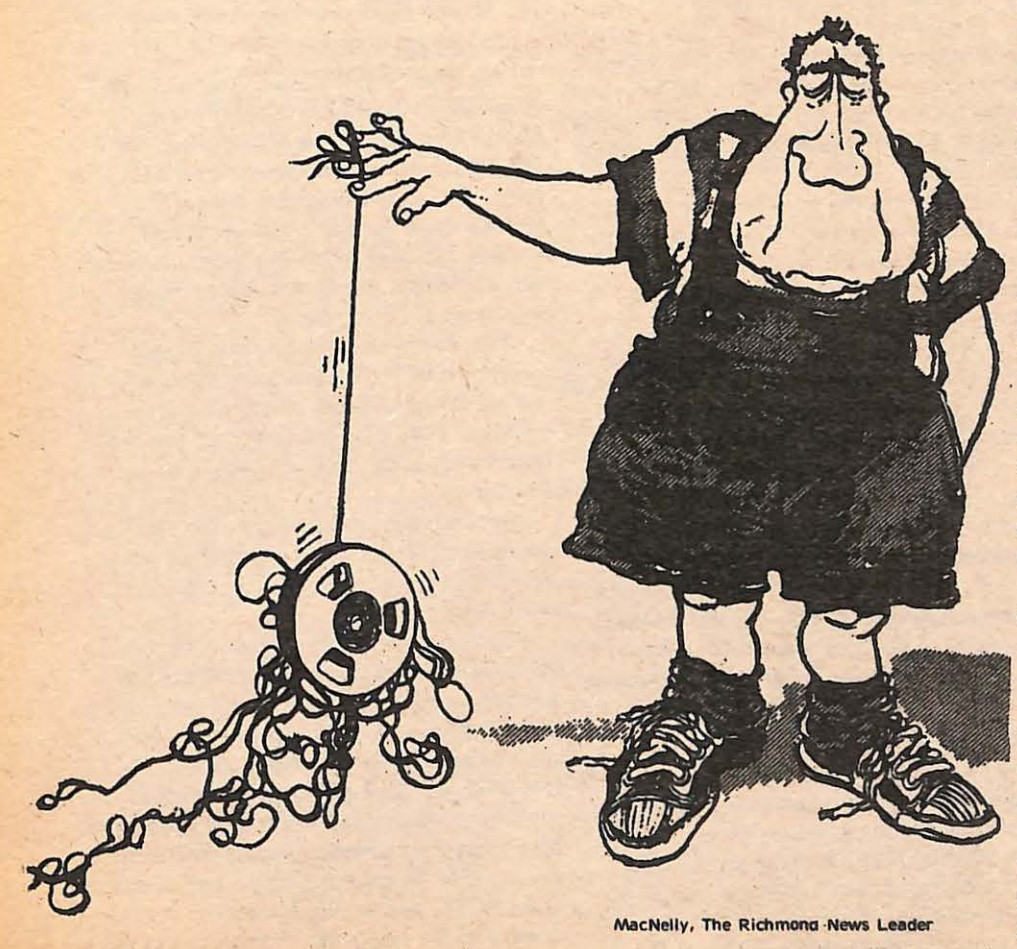
(1) Taxes: The wealth of individuals and corporations concentrated in ownership of stocks and bonds should be taxed as well as other kinds of property. People who own the most should pay the highest percentages in tax rates. In addition, Yale University should pay taxes as does any other business in New Haven.

(2) Transporation: Fare-free bus service supported by taxes on the businesses we work for.

(3) Employment: Some of the unemployed in New Haven could be retrained and hired by the city to fulfill needed services in health, recreation, child care and education.

(4) Housing and Redevelopment: The city borrows huge amounts of money (bond issues) to build parking garages and a colisum. Why not for housing?

(5) Inflation: The city could go into the food business. It could buy huge quantities of food and sell it at cost to city residents. The city could also keep housing costs down by controlling rents.



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MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on **MODERN TIMES** is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working men and women are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where the problems of employment and education, and housing and health care are told by the people who have to live with them.

This is the richest country in the world. Yet most of the wealth is used only by a few. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for paltry raises, waste our resources and labor on missiles and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the vested interests that run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care, and decent jobs.

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Open Line

Ain't No Food in This Diet!

by Mike F. Holodnak

Why are people in this, the richest country in the world, starving to death?

Back in 1968, the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty headed by the late Walter Reuther reported that at least 10 million Americans were suffering from hunger as the "consequence of a political and economic system that spends billions to remove food from market, to limit production, to guarantee and sustain profits...Malnutrtion among the poor has risen sharply over the past decade. Millions of Americans are being deprived of the food they need".

Now It Is Worse

Today, because of continuing inflation caused by rising military spending needed to sustain the multi-national corporations' insane quest for superprofits here and abraod, the problem of hunger had worsened.

Kwashiorkor, a severe protein deficiency disease, which is almost unknown in the U.S. is now being reported from Appalachia to the deep south, with the largest reported cases coming from the South Bronx in New York City.

A nutritional survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare in 1971, found anemia and vitamin deficiency diseases prevalent to an alarming degree among the poor. The poor have 4 to 8 times the incidence of chronic disease than the "non-poor" do, and 45% of Americans suffer from some form of chronic illness, such as heart disease, arthritis, diabetes, hypertension, impaired vision and hearing.

Food Out of Reach

Except for the cheaper starches, most of the better body building foods are priced out of reach of the retired and chronically unemployed.

But even the better foods have had their nutritional value cold-bloodedly destroyed by the food industry for higher shelf life and bigger profits at the expense of millions of malnourished people who should be getting their nutrition from the foods they eat.

Sure the rich as well as the poor are forced to eat these emulsified, bleached and chemically embalmed junk foods that monopolize the marketplace. But, while the rich can afford the very expensive vitamins to supplement their inadequate nutrition, the poor cannot.

Food Surpluses

According to the 1969 report of the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization, food surplus, not shortages, are the looming problem in the near future.

Wheat-glutted Canada drastically slashed its 1970 crop; American farmers plowed under thousands of tons of potatoes to raise the market price; millions of tons of grain rots in warehouses around the "free world", in the meantime people continue to go hungry.

Conjuring up a scapegoat, our lying communications media tells us that overpopulation creates hunger.

Let's examine that claim. A look at a map shows that China, Brazil and the United States are almost equal in size. China has 700 million people, the United States has 200 million and Brazil has only 90 million.

If over population means starvation then China should be number one on the list.

But instead, Brazil has 40 million hungry people, the U.S. has 30 million and China has virtually none.

Hunger is not caused by lack of food or overpopulation. Hunger is caused by speculators who use food as a commodity to get rich on.

Inhuman Policy

How many millions of deaths are attributable to just this one inhuman policy alone is impossible to accurately estimate. But what is perfectly obvious is that crime in the streets, most prevalent among the malnourished, is merely a fly speck on an elephant compared to the food industry's deliberate and premeditated crime in the bellies from which hardly a single household in the nation is spared.

Yet, because the laws and decisions have been made by the stooges for big business in Washington, all this is legal.

But the angry mood of the American people, who are obviously fed up with bad food and high prices, indicates that they are now searching for ways to make these "legal" crimes illegal. And that goes for the energy crisis as well as the other thievery-created crises.

For further information on food and ecology read: The Earth Belongs to the People. Published by Peoples Press, 968 Valencia Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94110. 47 pages. Price $.75.

No Amnesty for Nixon!

NOISE
continued from page 1

occurs quite frequently also. Some observers have noted a definite change in brainwaves, which come to resemble those seen in psychoneurotics. Researchers have also observed many psychological effects of noise: nervousness, fear, and disruption of rest, relaxation and sleep.

At work, these headaches, dizziness and similar symptoms can easily lead to a high accident rate. And when an accident occurs in a noisy environment, a cry for help will not be heard--as a Ford worker discovered last winter when he caught his arm in a machine. He was saved only because a fellow employee chanced to see what had happened.

How can you tell if your workplace is too noisy? The time to complain is before your hearing begins to go--as soon as you notice any of these four danger signs:

1. Temporary loss of hearing after working for a few hours.

2. Having to shout at someone standing only a few feet away.

3. Not being able to hear yourself talk when you are on the phone.

4. Head noises or ringing in your ears.

Measuring Noise

Sound pressure is measured in decibels (dBA). The decibel scale is arranged so that each increase of ten units means ten times as much sound pressure. For example, ordinary speech is measured at 60 dBA; light street traffic at 70 dBA. But street traffic is not 10 units louder than speech; it is ten times louder. Eighty dBA is 100 times louder than speech; 90 dBA is 1000 times louder than speech or 100 times louder than street traffic.

The Federal government sets 90 dBA as the maximum noise level to which an employee may be exposed continuously during an eight-hour day. (The permissible level is allowed to be higher if the employee is only exposed to it for shorter periods; for example, a worker may be exposed to 100 dBA for two hours at a time, a noise level 10 times that allowed for the whole day.) Ninty dBA represents the noise level of a New York subway station, or a pneumatic drill fifty feet away. Of course, many industrial noises are much louder:

automatic screw machine	98-105 dBA
weaving room	105 dBA
circular saw	105-116 dBA
riveting machine	119 dBA
drills, shovels, and trucks	108 dBA
sandblasting	112 dBA
5 feet from pneumatic press	130 dBA
50 feet from jet with afterburner on	140 dBA
50 feet from rocket motor	150 dBA

If industrial noise was all kept at the legal level, this would still cause up to 20 percent of the exposed population to suffer hearing loss. For this reason, many European countries set the limit at 85 dBA, at which level only five percent of the working population suffers hearing loss. While the American Council of Governmental Industrial Hygienists and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have recommended that 85 dBA be the standard for the United States as well, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the Department of Labor currently plans to keep the standard at 90 dBA.

Next Issue: What to do About Noise

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Eye On The Board

Guida Speeds Through Garage Bonds

by Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

The New Haven city elections have taken place; you could reasonably expect the alderpeople to get back to helping to run the city government. And on the surface that is exactly what the Board of Aldermen did at their most recent meeting on November 13th.

Yet, that meeting demonstrated just how little power is really exercised by the board.

First, there was the speedy approval given a $5 million bond sale to finance the building of a parking garage at St. Raphael's Hospital. The garage will be a joint venture of the hospital and the New Haven Parking Authority.

Bonds Hastily Approved

The quickness of the procedure granting approval to low bidders, L.F. Rothschild and Co. and Hartford National Bank, at 5.6236% interest per year, is startling. The interest alone will cost the citizens of New Haven $281,180 per year. Certainly there are more urgent needs, in New Haven, on which such a large sum could be spent.

Mayor Guida had, early in the day, told the alderpeople that the bond resolution was "of an emergency nature." It most likely was. Work had already begun on the garage, to be located at Orchard and George Streets, before the bond sale was approved. Thus, money was needed to pay for work that had already been done.

A genuine question in this whole affair is: Why did the city allow construction to begin before they had the project funded and then force the $5 million bond sale through the Board of Aldermen without any public debate on the advisability of undertaking such a project?

It's difficult to believe that, with the amount of time necessary to plan and design a construction project, the bond resolution couldn't have been publicly debated. The date on which construction was to begin must have been known far enough in advance to avoid the need to approve the project on an emergency basis.

rusty foster

Parking garage being constructed for St. Raphael's Hospital at the corner of George and Orchard. Perhaps if the money that is put into parking garages were used to build a mass transit system in New Haven, the people in New Haven would not have to worry about Nixon's fuel crisis.

Charter Revision Delay

In contrast to the speed at which the bond resolution was approved is the slow pace of the charter revision effort. You will recall that, in September, Guida sent the alderpeople a letter requesting that the resolution on the formation of a Charter Revision Commission be given "emergency" consideration. The Board of Aldermen responded quickly. They granted Guida and board president Mauro (D-3) the power to appoint people to the 11 member commission.

Yet, over three months later, a Charter Revision Panel has yet to be appointed. The issue, of when the panel would be named, was raised by Roslind Berman (R-29) She pointed out that it was supposed to be a non-partisan undertaking but, instead, had become a "political football."

Search for People

Mauro said that the delay was because not enough people could be found who had both a knowledge of city government and the time available to serve on the panel. He also promised that all 11 members of the panel would be named at the next board meeting, set for December 10th. Mauro further assured Berman that the work on charter revision would be completed in time to be placed on the 1974 ballot.

The alderpeople's attendance at the meeting was poor. Over one quarter of the members, who has just fought so hard to be re-elected, were absent. They must do better when the new board convenes in January or their constituents should replace them.

Write On

With Viral Pneumonia I Had to Fight for a Hospital Bed

To the Editors:

Finally I am feeling well enough to add my voice to the chorus of complaints about the present poor state of health of the health-care system of our country.

Here is my story. After a rather rude-from-the-start physician at a medical center (an efficient place) to which I belong informed me that I had viral pneumonia, he brusquely added that I should merely go home and get cared for. As a bachelor I had, I responded, no one to care for me, stressing that I was too weak to cook even a can of soup for myself—indeed, that I was weaker than I had ever been in my life. To my request to be hospitalized because I could not care for myself, the physician retorted that Yale-New Haven Hospital was without open beds (if his assertion was true, the status quo is a scandal of the first order); he then came out with this incredible rhetorical question: "What would we do if we had to take care of all the people who could not take care of themselves?" (Whatever has happened to fidelity to the Hippocratic oath!) Then, clearly realizing that I quite possibly had a fight for my life on my hands, I declared that he should find me a hospital bed anywhere in the state and that I would sit in his office until he did. He fled from his office. After many of the most harrowing minutes of my life, he returned, announcing grudgingly that he had made arrangements for my staying at a nursing home.

Protest Works

Significantly, this physician, whose techical efficiency I have no reason to doubt, made these arrangements not on his own initiative, but only after and because of my protest. Indeed, his first thought was to make me fit into his medical system, with his expecting me to put my tail between my legs and me meekly disappear; only after my protest did he even try to make the system fit my needs. (Even if I had a mother or a wife to take care of me, I would still have demanded hospitalization: why should a mother or a wife—or a two-year old child in the house, for that matter—run an unnecessary risk of catching pneumonia? My impression is that the common practice is to send patients with viral pneumonia home for care—and for the family to catch this disease.) How this physician should have initially responded was to offer—on his own—to do all he could to find me a hospital bed somewhere within the state and if he failed, to embarrass the hell out of a medical system that fails the people—by phoning his own protests to city and state officials and politicians and to newspaper reporters.

If only more people protested as an organized group against the poor state of health of our health-care system, more hospitals would be built—in lieu of space shots and more armaments—and doctors would not dare to sacrifice their patients to the system— a system that now puts profits before people and their needs. If only more people would in an organized way clamor for the institution of a graduated state income tax and for corporations to pay taxes at a percentage closer (as a start) to what we salaried people pay, we residents of Connecticut all could be sure that enough tax money can be spent on providing enough hospital beds, school services, and all other services that all we working people—the vast majority—deserve! And concerning any supposed need to raise hospital fees, let a board of working class people elected by the rank and file members of unions throughout the state—not well-heeled businessmen—do the investigating to determine if fees should go up or go down; and if such fee increases are approved by such a board, all the working people should go on to demand cost-of-living increases as part of their next contract—to cover these and other increased prices. Of course, as most people believe, doctors' fees should be controlled; and nurses and hospital workers should be paid more.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph di Piazza
Phil. Dept. (SCSC)

HHC Fills Health Care Vacuum In The Hill

by Hill Health Center
Special to Modern Times

On Dec. 2 the Hill Health Center (HHC) will celebrate its fifth birthday. There won't be much of a party, however, because the Center is too busy caring for the health needs of its approximately 9,000 patients and planning for expansion.

Neither would there be much room for a party. We're literally bursting at the seams. Meeting rooms have been converted to working spaces. The laboratory spills over into the switchboard and storage areas and is still not large enough to perform several tests, including blood chemistries.

Dr. Paul Harris, HHC medical director, says the most important new thrust of the Center is reaching out to the Hill's large adult population and encouraging them to enroll. Only 28 per cent of the present enrollees are adult.

This relatively small adult usage came about because the Center originally served only children and youths under 21 years of age. However, over the past two years, with the help of a federal grant, HHC has been able to enlarge its professional and support staff so that it can begin providing medical and dental care to adults. The entire HHC staff now numbers about 115.

There's a lot of room for enrollment expansion — according to the 1970 census there are about 21,500 Hill residents, all of them eligible to receive care at the Center.

A major reason for there being fewer adults is that until just recently the Center didn't have enough staff. Yet, with the addition of an internist and general practitioner in the past three months, HHC is actively seeking adult patients.

Adults are charged reasonable rates *based on their ability to pay. Close to a* third of the Center's 3,650 enrolled families are on welfare, so their bills are submitted to the State and City Welfare Departments. Approximately 1,500 families have incomes of less than $4,000 a year and their payments are generally lower than average.

Needs More Space

A second focus of attention now is the Center's lack of space. The health services area, at 400 Columbus Avenue, is especially cramped. There's not a large enough waiting area for patients, not enough treatment rooms, not enough laboratory space, not enough dentist chairs, not enough room to take X-rays, not enough desk space for all staff members, not enough storage space and, last but not least, not enough parking space.

Cornell Scott, HHC executive director, is investigating several possibilities for expansion or relocation. One possible site that has been mentioned is the former St. Andrews Home at Winthrop Avenue at Gilbert Avenue.

Like most federally funded agencies, HHC is concerned about future financial support for its $1.5 million annual budget. The major concern is that Washington expects us to become financially self-sufficient. The Center has a plan for doing this but is having difficulties implementing it. We want to launch a comprehensive prepaid health plan (Hill Health Plan) for the Hill and neighboring areas. This is a monumental undertaking, considering the widespread poverty in the Hill and the fact that the Community Health Care Center Plan at Long Wharf already serves many union members living in our target areas.

Much of the hope for starting the prepayment Hill Health Plan rests on our ability to negotiate a so-called "capitation" agreement with the State and City Welfare Departments. The agreement would result in HHC making a per-person charge for providing health care services to individuals or families over a specified period of time. The present method of billing welfare for each service provided a welfare client is combersome and time consuming. The Welfare Departments would actually save money in a capitation arrangement. However, the negotiations, which are being conducted by HHC Attorney Edward Cantor, are dragging, and last week the Hill Health Corporation, the Center's governing board, wrote the Governor asking for a speedy resolution.

courtesy of Hill Health Center

Hill Health Center.

Fundamental Change Necessary

The plan to provide prepaid comprehensive health coverage for the Hill assumes a fundamental change in the delivery of health care for this neighborhood. Before HHC was established, most Hill residents sought medical care for emergencies only. And they hardly ever got dental care.

HHC has been working hard to change that pattern by emphasizing preventive medicine through a team approach. Each family is assigned to a team consisting of a pediatrician, internist, public health nurse licensed practical nurse, dentist, child psychiatrist, social worker and community health workers. The team sees to every aspect of the family's health needs and encourages patients to come regularly for routine checkups so that emergencies can be avoided. Of course, the Center is equipped to handle emergencies. When we're closed, we have a doctor on stand-by to meet HHC patients at the Yale-New Haven Hospital emergency room.

We're reaching more than a third of Hill residents with this approach, but when the Health Plan goes into effect, preventive medicine will become a reality for many more thousands of people.

The importance of good quality health care, routinely provided to a large inner-city population, should not be underestimated. Men and women lose days at work and sometimes even their jobs because of illness. Children get off to a bad start in life through lack of good medical care. How many people are suffering with dentures or from indigestion because they didn't see a dentist on time? How many times do unresolved emotional stresses and conflicts lead to broken homes, unemployment, poor child-rearing habits and hassles with the law?

So we're celebrating our fifth in good health and looking forward to growing twice as large by the tenth.

The United Farmworkers Union has 1974 Farmworker Wall Calendars. Pictures of strike action and quotes from UFW strikers, leaders and friends. Send $2.25 including handling to:
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Allow two weeks for delivery.

VIVA LA HUELGA!

News Analysis

Energy Crisis: Too Much Consumption/No Planning

by Ken Stokes
Modern Times Staff

It would be interesting to survey the full extent of international, economic warfare in which the U.S. currently finds itself, beginning with the struggle to consolidate and control the capitalist West and including the recent surge of militant opposition to American imperialism by Third World countries. Such a survey would show, I think, that the current Arab oil embargo is only the latest in a continuing series of struggles over control of the world's resources.

The danger, of course, is that Richard Nixon and the entrepreneurs will use the Arab oil cuts not as an educational tool to protect America's environment and resources by conservation and research, but as a scare to hustle through accelerated destruction from off-shore drilling, strip mining, refinery construction, nuclear power, and oil shale extraction. The focus is still on boosting supply, not on cutting demand. In the absence of a coherent national policy of conservation, research, and resource allocation, our energy consumption continues to be dominated by the growth ethic.

Energy Crisis Exploited

Already Arab oil policy has been a key element in Nixon's successful effort to persuade the Senate to approve construction of the Alaskan pipeline. The AEC and Nixon have used the energy crisis to push the Fast Breeder Reactor without filing the required environmental impact statement. Detroit uses the shortage to argue against pollution control devices. And local energy producers want to exploit the energy scare by choking us with high-sulphur fuels. Northeast Utilities is already buying fuel whose use is unlawful under city and state pollution control standards. Instead of starting a crash program to install anti-sulphur pollution control equipment, Northeast Utilities is telling its captive audience that by Christmas we must either choke or freeze.

The reality, of course, is that Americans no longer have the choice between reduced energy consumption and environmental destruction. We must have both. The problem is not the Arabs, but the Americans. With 6% of the world's population we consume 35% of the world's energy. Consumption is the devil, and to control it we need a coherent national policy.

Reduce Consumption

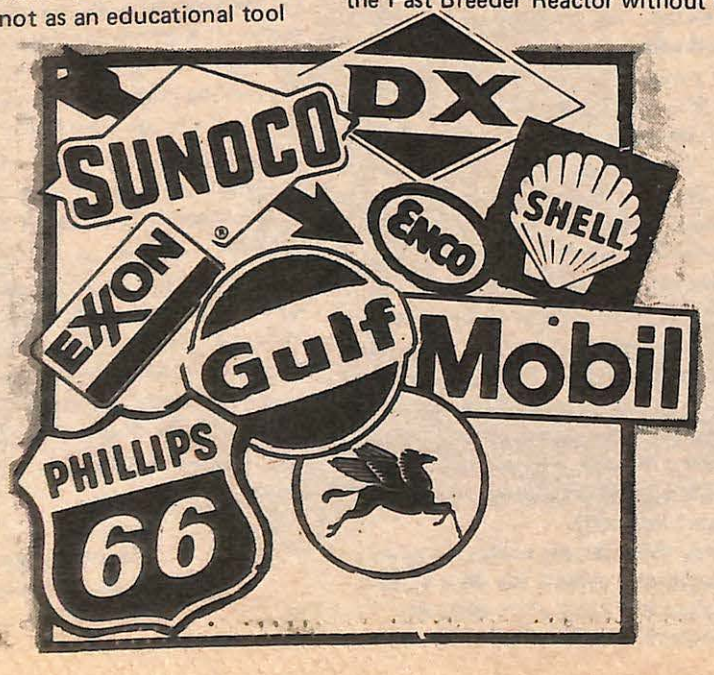
We have the opportunity to conserve much of the energy we consume simply by cutting waste and luxuries. It is estimated that we waste 40% of our energy by over-lighting, poor insulation, and inefficiency. Another 12% is accounted for by pleasure driving and frivolous utilities. American households which average five degrees colder in the summer than in the winter, luxuriate in pilot lights and self-defrosting freezers, not to mention electric gadgets and television sets that can never be turned off fully.

In addition to voluntary reductions in consumption, a number of urgent reforms seem in order. We should encourage economy by taxing wasteful products and by inverting the electricity rate structure so that large users pay more, not less. Tax incentives and regulations could encourage energy efficiency research in wasteful industries like aluminum and paper. And mass transportation could finally receive the public subsidies it deserves.

System Encourages Abuse

The ultimate frustration, however, must be directed toward an anarchic economic system which encourages environmental abuse. The fuel shortage does not represent poor foresight. Energy experts have seen the shortage coming for years. It is only America's dedication to preserving the profit margins of large corporations that forces the sacrifice of the many while a few profit . **The New York Times** smugly acknowledges the embarrassment of the oil industry, which in the third quarter of this year reported record profits.

One lesson which the energy crisis is likely to reinforce in our minds is the degree to which we depend on each other. It is as if the American economy is a giant Chinese puzzle, and the Arabs have found the one magic piece which, when pushed and twisted in just the right way, causes the whole structure to collapse. The economic outlook is, of course, far more bleak than Nixon is telling the public. His own experts are warning that the Arab oil shortage will hit all industries, from automobiles to plastics, which use petroleum products. People will be laid off from work. They will tighten their belts. This means less money will be spent on consumer products, which, in turn, will cause more layoffs and belt-tightening.



SCHOOL NOTES

The Making of a New School

by Ruth Hein

The East Rock Community School

At the corner of Willow and Mechanic Streets, near East Rock, a new school building is going up. It will replace Edwards and Lovell Schools, absorb the fifth and sixth grades from Hooker, provide junior-high classes in the neighborhood, and furnish community services.

Because this school has been in the planning stage a long time, and because it represents a significant change in the educational methods in the area, there is a great deal of interest within the community. And, as might be expected, many rumors are circulating.

Name

One of the tempests in a teapot revolves around the school's eventual name. At some point in the past, while it was on the drawing board, it acquired the working name of Hooker-State K-8 School. In the last couple of years the community worked up a mild resentment over this name: Hooker is the least of the schools feeding into it, and State, though referring to the street, makes it sound like a reformatory.

While individual requests to the Superintendent of Schools for a name change have received a hearing, the Board of Education has not so far been able to bring itself to vote a name change. Accordingly, the sign at the construction site still bears the old name. The community, on the other hand, refers to it simply as the "new school" and, more formally, as the East Rock Community School.

Because the matter is trivial——or perhaps just because it is trivial——the Board's lack of diplomacy in implementing a change foments the mistrust that is always latent in parent groups when they deal with "downtown" and leads to further antagonism.

Opening Date

The community watched for years while a site was found, eminent domain was invoked to clear it, and construction was begun. About a year ago it was announced that the school would be ready for occupancy by September 1974, and I understand that the administration still hopes to meet the date. The community has been assured that *if* construction is completed in April, and *if* equipment can be delivered by late summer, nothing will delay the scheduled opening. Given a hard winter, however, or a construction strike, or some other unforeseen circumstance, the schedule cannot be met. Whether the school will then open in January 1975, at the semester break, or not until September 1975 is still an open question.

On the matter of the date, there seems no reason to doubt the school engineer's word. I cannot find any confirmation of the rumors that one whole section of the building was defective and had to be pulled down, delaying the opening by several more years. Nor is there corroberation of the claim that there is "water under the west wing," so that the school will buckle and crack within two years. (I gather there was some such debacle at the time Wilbur Cross was built, so it isn't impossible.)

Bureaucracies

There are, of course, visible signs of slowness and even dlay. These are not peculier to the particular site; they seem an endemic aspect of the bureaucratic process. As one school administrator put it to me, no one in a bureaucracy is in a position to make unequivocal decisions; over each person there's another person who has to approve and countersign. Besides, each one has a desk full of matters that must be dealt with immediately (because they have been so long delayed). so that anything that can be put off will be.

The result may be termed benign inefficiency. It is inefficient to earmark funds and not put them to use in the speediest possible way. (The money for this particular school represents the final allotment of the Sargeant plan, laid aside at least ten years ago, when prices and wages were lower.) It is inefficient to wait until a structure is completed before putting out bids on equipment. (But, say the administrators, if the structure is delayed, warehousing costs on the equipment cannot be assimilated.) It is inefficient, moreover, to neglect public relations and acerbate the feelings of the very people for whom the structure is intended.

The Community

In the case of this school, however, there has been some attempt to work with the community. These efforts were initiated by the community, through a group of parents from the feeder schools who have been meeting regularly with each other and with the school administration. I find these actions far more interesting than the rather routine shilly-shallying of 200 Orange Street.

Whether the community will be able to accomplish all or most of its aims remains to be seen. There is no question, however, that the parents have been able to forge solid access to the Superintendent and other administrators responsible for the new school.

In the next issue I want to report on the approaches taken by this community group and its partial successes.

Nick Heyer

Two sessions on learning disabilities were held on Nov. 12 & 19. "What to do till the specialist comes" was the topic of the sessions, conducted by Martin G. Odinak, Consultant in Learning Disabilities for Foster School, N.H. This program in Special Education is one of the continuing services of the New Haven School System.

Brass Tacks

Knights' Chivalry Dead

by Nancy Schwartz, Elaine Lewis & Susan Bucknell

A predominantly women's union is out on strike at the Knights of Columbus building on Church Street. Local 329, Office & Professional Workers (O.P.E.I.U.), AFL-CIO, had 295 women and 40 men and a woman president, Claire Pluff. They may be out for a long time (their last strike, in 1959-60, went on for three months.)

The real issue of the strike is whether management can continue to diminish the size of the union's bargaining unit and thus break the union. Management has been replacing union jobs with ones redefined as management, as well as filling union jobs with temporary help, i.e. non-union workers, over long periods.

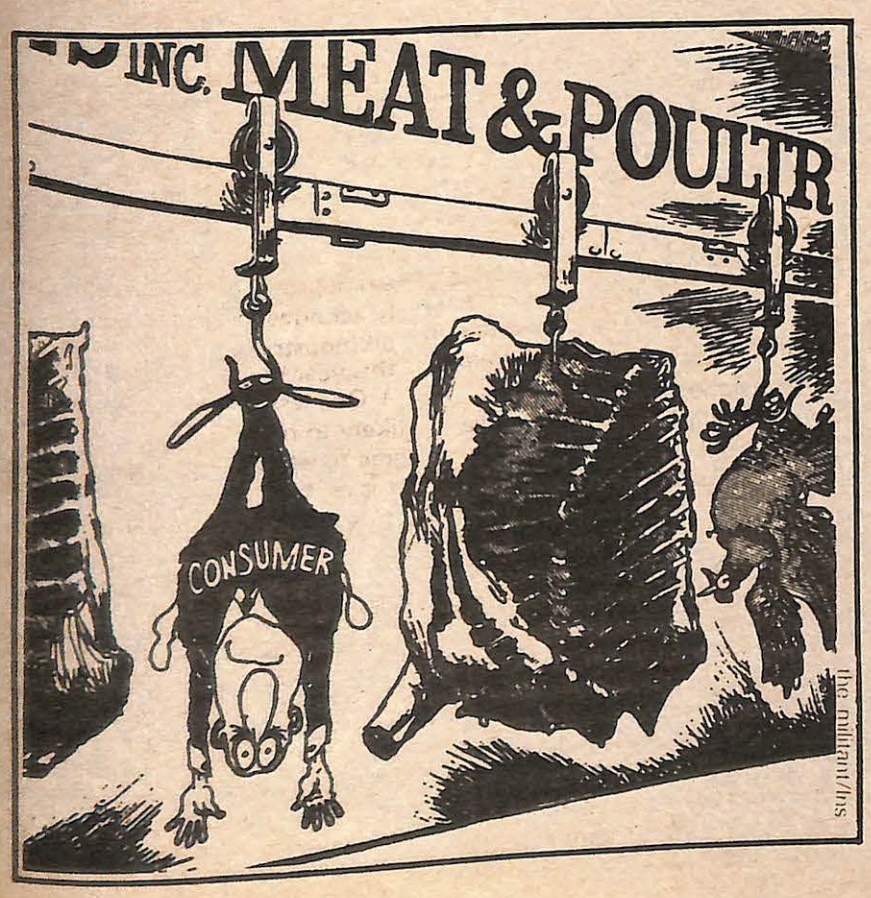
By taking over work that previously belonged to the union, the Knights have eroded the union's bargaining unit from 406 to 335 jobs. In order to stop these practices the union wants a clear job classification in the contract to describe which jobs are union jobs. A clear job classification will also mean that promotions and seniority can become public knowledge, no longer decided privately at the whim of the Knights. It will mean that the people entitled to the jobs will get and keep them.

The Knights have further reduced the union's strength by hiring "temporary help" at lower than union rates, for longer than the agreed 90 days, and without requiring union membership. Related problems exist with their use of part-time workers. The union wants an agreement that after 60 days temporary workers must join the union, and wants a clear definition of the "emergency conditions" that justify hiring extra people.

In general the union feels that management has consistently violated the contract. When the union objects, management forces them to take the issues to arbitration which costs the union a lot of time and money it can't afford.

The women of Local 329 have grievances as women. They are treated as schoolgirls, asked where they are going when they enter the elevators and walk down the halls. The Supreme Knight decides all questions for his patriarchal family, including whether or not there shall be Christmas trees on desks. Their pay is low, with a gross average of $126 a week. And now management is asking them to accept a 3% year contract with a 7% increase per year, which is clearly not going to beat inflation. Like so many women working at "non-profit" institutions, they are asked to see their work as a "service" and hence to be martyrs for the Knights. The women at the Knights do not want to be taken advantage of; they want their individual intelligences and their collective power recognized. A picket sign sums it up: "I'd rather walk an hour than be on my knees forever."

The strike has been going on for over two weeks, with picketing at the Knights of Columbus building on Church St. and the printing plant on Meadow St. The New Haven Central Labor Council has endorsed the strike, as has the State Labor Council. Negotiations, halted for a time, began again Nov. 15. The people on the picket line need support. Join the picket line on a weekday if you can, especially before work or during a lunch hour.



by courtesy of the Graduate/Professional

On The Job

Art Guide Portrays Colorful Job

by Janet Saleh Dickson

I am entitled the Curator of Education--a misnomer. Usually a curator takes care of works of art, often storing them in the basement. My job at the Yale Art Gallery is to deal with the public, People come to the gallery because it's a good museum and it's one of the oldest public museums in the country. Admission is still free.

I've worked at Yale for three years. Previously I worked at the Met, the Whitney and the Museum of Natural History in New York City. At all of those museums my main concern was with public school use of the museums. Originally, I was going to be a painter. I liked kids and teaching, so I figured I would teach and paint. But I found it hard to do both-and you know which one I ended up doing.

At the gallery my major activities are involved with taking people through the collection. There are three other lecturers on the staff. Mostly we give tours to school groups--not as many from the New Haven public schools as we would like. We've made efforts to convince teachers that visiting an art museum is not really a frill, but a very direct way of giving students a sense of how people visually express themselves at other times and other places. Workers of art provide historic, anthropologic, social, as well as visual experiences.

Why Museums are Valuable

There are two kinds of education that go on in the presence of a work of art--and they overlap. One has to do with a child identifying with the making of art, *aesthetics, perception, thinking about form and all the individual pleasure it gives. Whatever learning she or he achieves in that is quality and seeing art in a museum makes being an artist something worthy.* The other kind of learning is the connections that the art of different societies makes with all the other aspects of a people's culture--a very humanizing experience. If you can't go to India to understand Buddhism or Africa to understand the Yoruba way of looking at the universe, you can make some connection through the art of those countries. The problem of a museum is that it can't achieve the whole setting-like old-time radio-you have to use your imagination to get you going.

Besides tours, I plan the Sunday series, a free program every Sunday at 3. We have everything from film showings to dance or puppet performances to lectures. Hundreds of people come.

Sometimes I'm asked to lecture outside the museum. A few years ago I gave a few lectures on modern art to a class of young men at the Whalley Avenue jail. It went over very well. We talked about surrealism, a movement that tried to deal with the reality, not of physical things, but the mind, dreams, imagination, fantasies. These ideas in art stimulated a lot of discussion in the class. We're considering going out for lectures in the New Haven schools to drum up greater interest in the museum. It's not because we're not busy enough. We would rather spend more time with the local community. As a matter of fact, starting in January, one of the New Haven school buses will be available every Wednesday to bring a group to the museum between 9:30 and 11:00. Although we don't open until 10, we would certainly sneak a bunch of New Haven kids in at 9:30.

Dynamic View of World

Art is a wonderful connection—not only with the cultures of different *societies, but with other individuals. Culture--in its broadest definition--is the way* people put their understanding of the universe in order. The other important thing about a work of art is that the artist looks at the world around him or her with a kind of detachment as well as attachment. The detachment frees the artist from the normal definition of things putting the artist in a critical and powerful position in relation to the environment. Often an artist's efforts have greater value than his or her own understanding of the work of art because it frees others to work in new directions.

As an example, take Andy Warhol looking at a newspaper picture of Marilyn *Monroe. At first people are horrified by* his almost deadpan view of the "pop"ular, putting it in the realm of art. He is putting us in a position where we're not only looking at a beautiful color variation of that photo of Marilyn Monroe, but at the 20th century use of Marilyn Monroe, the relation of Marilyn Monroe to her time. That is an important understanding to have as a human being--to look not just at a thing, but the dynamic of the thing.

I especially like to talk about contemporary American art because even though it's the art of their own time, most people don't like it. It's a challenge to get people to relate to it. I'm not so interested in their liking it. That comes later. I just want them to see that artists today are not any less concerned with issues than they were in the past.

Janet Dickson

Shanker

continued from page 2

Collective bargaining has greatly improved the economic position of teachers in those places where it has been used, particularly New York City, he maintained. Nevertheless, even in those places, teachers are still underpaid and their working conditions are very bad. Shanker cited a few examples such as class size too large, non-educational chores assigned, adequate facilities not available for special students.

Strikes

Shanker stated that all strikes are dangerous for the health and safety of the public, not just those of public employees. However, he continued, it is the employers and the government that force strikes. Strikes are caused because employees become so frustrated that they need to take drastic action for their legitimate and just demands. Shanker concluded that workers' rights to strike should not be restricted.

Affiliation

When asked about the recent attempts of the AFT and the NEA to affiliate, Shanker was optimistic. So far there have been two meetings between the two negotiating teams, and a third is scheduled. Shanker said that this affiliation would create one of the largest labor groups in the country, twice as large as the teamsters, and six times as large as the steelworkers. Combined with the majority of organized workers, AFL, the enlarged labor movement will be a force that can better fight for the improvement of living conditions for all workers--tax reform, free education, health care. "This is not a question of ideology, but rather of commen sense," said Shanker, "for even three-million workers need the 13 million other organized workers."

Shanker agreed with Ron Obrien, president of the Connecticut Federation of Teachers, that affiliation can only make sense if the AFT and the NEA join under the terms of a union.

When asked about the political nature of his job as president of the New York AFT, Shanker remarked "I am a politician. The only difference is that I am a politician working in the interest of workers."

Contemporary Problems

Shanker called for honest research in education. He said that most innovations are used as public relations by Boards of Education and superintendants. Shanker was not against change, but stated that all changes were not necessarily good or successful. New techniques depend on the ability and interest of the teachers; the teachers however, are all too often the last to know about the proposed innovations.

Shanker denied the feasibility of replacing summer vacations with winter vacations. Rather, he suggested that as a solution to the fuel shortage, the work week be shortened to four days with the fifth day being used for preparation.

On busing, Shanker only said that the social mobility of minority groups in this society was the only real way to eliminate racial and class segregation.

Shanker concluded with his thoughts on impeachment. Until very recently, he was against impeachment, but now he had lost faith in the President.

COMMUNITY NOTES

Professor Thomas Emerson of Yale Law School, a representative of PRDF (Political Rights Defense Fund), will give a talk on Nixon's campaign against civil liberties. Wed., Dec. 5 at 8:00 p.m.–Harness Hall, Room 201–Public invited!

Once again, terrific greeting cards. Reasonable prices. Please call Ruth Resnick, 776-0761.

As a benefit for the Children's Cooperative Daycare, Joan Stone will dance "Rosa Luxemburg" on Friday evening, Dec. 14 at 7:30 pm. Tickets cost $2 for the performance at the Center Church Parish, 311 Temple Street.

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